Record of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington.

PROGRESS OF THE MEMPHIS INVESTIGATION.

Financial Statements-Secretary McCulloch's Gold Sales-Since February, \$35,000,000 Sold.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate Again Debates the Reconstruction Resolves.

Exciting Discussion in the House on the Military Pay Bill-The Bill Passed-86 to 39.

> WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5, 1866. THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

The investigations into the defunct Merchants' National Bank are progressing, and portray one of the most desperate and expert modes of financial "kitting" and "shin-ning" on record. Checks were swapped for a few days. and the most audacious expedients resorted to, of "rob bing Peter to pay Paul, carried on here for months, right under the eyes of the Government.

THE MEMPHIS INVESTIGATION.

A gentleman with the Congressional Investigation Committee at Memphis, writes the following: "They have brought to light nearly 200 distinct crimes perpetrated within those three days, many of them by police and other city authorities, embracing murder, rapes, arson, burglaries, highway robberies, maining, &c. The offenders walk the streets in open day, and no man has been arrested. No steps have been taken by the civil authorities to bring criminals to justice. On the third day Hen. Stoneman took military possession of the city; and, but for this, it is believed here, that the Blacks and 'Yankee niggers,' as Northern men are called, would have been killed, or driven out of the city. The Committee expect to complete their labors, and be back here in the course of two weeks." APPOINTMENT.

John L. Linton of Beverly, New-Jersey, has been ap-

pointed one of the three Inspectors of Internal Revenue. PERSONAL. Senstor Dixon, having improved in health, writes that

he will resume his seat next week. Secretary Harlan, one of the quietest and hardest-worked members of the Government, left this evening for week's respite, and will visit his aged parents, residing in

. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Admiral Porter, Thurlow Weed and Head-Center Stephens arrived in town to-day.

District-Attorney Courtney of New-York, arrived today, called hither by the exigencies of the Penian epi-

A considerable amount of testimony has been "worked mp" in regard to the alleged compounding of the smuggling Selony at Boston. The revelations promise to be exceedingly interesting to the public, and quite as uncomfortable to some who have hitherto stood high in public and priwate esteem. There is still a munificent "margin" to be mnearthed before the facts can be given to the public in de-

THE SECRETARY'S GOLD SALES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, sent in to the House to-day, is quite severely commented upon in various quarters. In the Secretary's behalf it is claimed that selling the vast amount of gold as he did, even in the face of an inevitable rise, tended to prevent any serious monetary disturbances here, and thus was worth more to the business interests of the country than the little loss

The report received by the Chief Medical Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, shows a greatly improved condition of the Southern refugees and freedmen since the March report. About ten per cent of all cases treated were small-PREEDMEN'S LABOR WANTED.

A. M. West, President of the Mississippi Central Rail-read, applied to Gen. Howard to-day for 100 colored laborers to be sent from this city to the South to work on his read. As the President was known to be opposed to sending the negroes here South, the matter was referred to him, and a decision has not yet been obtained. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

passed the Schenck Military Pay bill with its extensive emendments. The New-London and League Island measare then came up, and Judge Kelley obtained the floor and holds it for to-morrow.

The time of the Senate was consumed to-day by one

speech from Judge Poland, another from Senator Howe, nd a third from Senator Stewart, so the question goes over and a vote may not be reached before Friday. NO MORE PARDONS.

The President to-day gave orders to his Pardon Clerk to present no more pardon cases to him at present. THE CONKLING-PRY COMMITTEE

were in session again this evening, and Charles A. Dana underwent further examination. Secretary Stanton wil be called to prove the falsity of some of the Fry charges against Representative Coukling. TO PETROLEUM MEN.

The Commissioner of Patents has just decided a quest tion of much interest to all practical operators in the pe-troleum regions. A year or more ago a patent was issued to Col. E. A. L. Roberts of New-York, for a torpedo to be exploded at any required depth in oil wells, for the purposeof opening fissures into oil veins where wells have proved altogether unproductive because they failed to directly etrate such veins, or where they have ceased to be proluctive in consequence of becoming clogged with parafine The claim was contested, but after months of investigation and discussion, the priority of invention is admitted, and the decision of the Examiner-in-Chief affirmed by the Commissioner.

REVENUE ORDER. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an order correcting certain instructions to assessors concern-ing assessment of incomes for the year 1866, by which it appears a guardian residing abroad should return the income of his ward in the district where the ward resides; and that all expenses for insurance upon property and all actual losses in business may be deducted from the gross kneome of the business of the year.

CONFIRMED. The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the follow-

Ing nominations:

To be Deputy Postmasters: James G. French, at Montpelier, Vt.; Justus Cobb, Middlebury, Vt.; Julius S. Higgias, Brandon, Vt.; John McBride, Henderson, Ky.; Jesse Moore, Owensbarough, Ky.; Leary Lilleston, Paris, Ky.; Charles O. Burton, Stockton, Cal.; Eben G. Durfee, Harnelisville, N. Y. To be Assessors of Internal Revenue: John P. Holstager of Greene County, for First District of Tennessee, John P. Holstager of Greene County, for First District of Tennessee. To be Cellectors of Customs: Albert Elimere, for District of Mobile, vice R. V. Montagae, removed; Joshua Hill, for District of Savannah. To be United States Consul George R. Cutter of Kew-York, at Ravenae Collectors of Internal Revenue; Henry L. Nowell of Nashrine, for Fifth District of Tennessee; John W. Smith of Springfield, for Eighth District of Illinois, Wm. H. Let armsy, Collector of Internal Revenue for Third agent for the Creek Indiana.

Seles of Public Gold.

Washington. Tuesday. June 5, 1866.

The Secretary of the Treasury to day sent to the House the following in reply to a resolution of inquiry:

Theasury Department, June 4, 1866.

THEAST AT DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1806.

Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the scillowing resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 28th alkimo:

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to Inform this House what amount of gold belonging to the United States has been sold by or under his authority since the ist test, and at what reast; also, the name of the agent or agents through whom such sales were effected, and what rate of commission has been authorized by the Department for selling the

mission has been authorized by the Department for selling the same.

In obedience to the resolution, I respectfully report that the sales of gold belonging to the United States during the month of May, made by the Assistant Treasurer of New York, under the general authority given him by this Department, amounted to the sum of \$35,450,000.

which sales can be made under the regulations of the Board of Brokers, of which Mr. Myers is a member.

The rates at which the gold was sold were as follows: \$26.63,000 at 134. \$36,000 at 104. \$86,000 at 130. \$26,000 at 134. These constituted all the sales of gold made by this defartment since the mouth of Februars last year. In view of the crincism of a part of the public press and in order that the Hosse might be put in possession of all the facts connected with these sales, I requested Mr. Van Dyck, the Assistant Treasurer at New York, to inform me of the circumstances under which they were made, the reason for selling so largely, and the circumstances which had induced the mode of sale adopted by him, and the splection of this agent. The reply of Mr. Van Dyck, a copy of which is herewith submitted, is so complete in its statements and so satisfactory in its explanation of his action, that it is hardly necessary for me to say anything in addition to it, in reply to the resolution of the House. The coin received into the Treasury had been permitted for some time past to ascumulate, to be held for the purpose of facilitating a return to specie payments, or to be disposed of in any emergency which might render the disposation of in necessary to the protection of the national carrency as would affect injuriously the business of the country, and especially the interest of the laboring and producing classes. It has been my purpose, either by holding or selling to keep the market steady until the industry of the country, diverted by the war from its legitimate channels, should be brought again into full productive activity, and thus prepare the way for a permanent resumption. My instructions given at various times to Mr. Van Dyck have been to make no sales except for the purpose of supplying the Treasmy with ourrency or for meeting the necessary demands of commerce or preventing successful combinations either to impair the material credit or to produce serious flactuations in prices.

combinations either to impair the material credit or to produce serious fluctuations in prices.

The correctness of these instructions has been vindicated by the general steadiness of the market, the gradual advance of currency toward the true standard of value, and the prevention of financial troubles which so many had anticipated as the legitimate consequence of the war, and a successional and the circulating medium, which, in the exercise of the discretion conferred upon him, Mr. Van Dyck has found it necessary for many mentis past to make.

This opinion, as I am advised, is entertained by most of the soundest merchants and bankers of New York. The correctness or incorrectness of it can be better determined when the

soundest merchants and bankers of New-York. The correctness or incorrectness of it can be better determined when the effect of the sales and the heavy, and, perhaps, consequent shipments of coin, upon the English market, and the reactive influence there upon our own, shall be fully ascertained. It may not be improper for me, in conclusion, to remark, although the fact is indicated in the accompanying letter, that the selection of agents and the manner of disposing of the gold were committed to the discretion of Mr. Van Dyck, and that but for the unexpected sales in February and May, the services of Mr. Myers, who, for months, had neglected his own business in looking after the public interests at the gold room, would have been a gratuity to the Government.

I am, with great respect.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon, SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Washinorox, Tuesday, June 5, 1866.
The following is a statement of the Public Debt of the nited States on the 1st of June, 1866,

•	United States on the 1st of Care		
2000	DEET FEARING COIN INTERES 5 per cent bonds. 6 per cent bonds of 1867 and 1868. 6 per cent bonds, 1881. 6 per cent 5-20 bonds.	\$198,241,100 18,323,591 283,745,500 695,515,000	8 0
	Total debt bearing coin interest	REST.	
	6 per cent bonds	\$542,000	
e.	Temporary loan	124,561,486	
	Certificates of indebtedness	43,025,000	ņ
	3-year compound interest notes	162,612,140	5
	3-year 7.30 notes	812,221,600	U
9	m	1 147 999 996	43
	Total debt bearing currency interest	\$4,900,429	ä
	Matured debt not presented for payment. DEBT REARING NO INTERES.		ĸ.
	DEBT BEARING NO INTERES	A (00 109 219	Ä

United States notes. \$402,128,318 00
Fractional currency. 27,334,965 04 Total debt bearing no interest. \$152,031,603 04

Total debt. \$2,799,979,450 76

AMOUST IN TREASURY.

Coin. \$50,679,957 72

Treasury Currency 79,011,125 52

Total in Treasury \$139,691,093 24 Total debt 2,799,979,450 76 Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury, \$2,670,288,367 52 The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns, in the Department on the 1st of June, 1866.

Huen McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

> XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE...... WASHINGTON, June 5, 1866.

NAVAL PENSION FUND.

Mr. GRIMES called up the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, was laid upon the table.

Joint resolution amendatory of a resolution regulating the investment of the Naval Pension Fund, approved July 1, 1864.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That a resolution approved July 1, 1864, entitled "a resolution regulating the investment of the Naval Pension Fund' be and the same is hereby amended, so as to require such portion of the same is hereby ordered to be invested in registered securities of the United States to be made a permanent loan to the United States at six per centum interest per annum in coin, payable on the first day Junuary and the first day Junuary and the first day of July of each year. Provided. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to amend or alter the aforesaid resolution, except so far as relates to the mode of investment.

CLERICAL.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called up the bill to reduce the number and increase the pay of the clerks of the Department of the Interior.

In the course of the discussion on the sphicet. Mr. Nyn SENATE WASHINGTON, June 5, 1866.

Interior.

In the course of the discussion on the subject. Mr. Nve said he wished to cair attention to the characters of the men whose salaries it was proposed to raise. He would read the platform of the Johnson Club, an organization largely made up of clerks of the Interior Department, as published in The National Intelligencer. He would inquire of Mr. Doolittle if the head of this Club was one of

the men whose salary was to be raised?

Mr. Doolittle said he did not know. He thought not.

Mr. Nyk said Congress had got so accustomed to receive rebukes from certain quarters that they censed to hurt.

But he insisted upon it that that class of men should be the proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reduce and establish the pay of officers and to regulate the pay of soldiers of the army.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) addressed the House in opposition to the last to ask for favors at the hands of Congress. It sheer impudence in these clerks, who were drawing their subsistence from the Government, to abuse Congress as they did. He moved the postponement of the pending

subject.

Pending the consideration of the above, the morning hour expired, and the subject was postponed until to-

hour expired, and the subject was postponed until tomorrow.

SAFETY OF STEAMBOAT TRAVEL.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the bill further to provide for the
safety of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled
in whole or in part by steam; to regulate the salaries of
steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes.

It amends the section which revokes the license of the pilot
who may refuse to admit into the pilot-house a learner of pilotsace, by providing instead of such revocation a fine of \$500.

It provides afterward, in certain cases, for a revocation of
the heense of a pilot.

The alloyed metals now required to be placed in or upon the
fines of boilers shall be fusible at a temperature not exceeding
440 degrees Fahrenheit.

The sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth sections are stricken
out. These sections relate to the transportation of nitro glycerine, which has been the subject of special legislation.

The fourteenth section, relative to "life-boat disengaging
apparatus on sea going and lake steamers" requires such apparatus to be so arranged as to allow such boats to be safely
launched with their complement of passengers, while such vessels are under speed or otherwise, and so as to allow such disengaging apparatus to be operated by one person, disengaging
both ends of the boat simultaneously from the tackies, by which
it may be lowered to the water.

The prevision respecting lights on river steamers is stricken
out.

An additional section provides that supervising and local in-

out.

An additional section provides that supervising and local inspectors of steamboats shall execute such bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe conditional for the faithful
performance of the duties of their respective officers, and the
payment in the manner provided by law of all moneys received
by them.

Mr. Pomerov introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease such of the public lands of the United States as are known as saline lands, or lands containing mineral springs, and to provide for the preservation and development of the same. It provides that such lease shall not be for a longer period than 25 years, subject to adjustment every five years by disinterested referees, not at a rate of rental less than the revenue assessed from time to time on manufactured salt, or income tax upon mineral springs, by act of Congress. It further provides that the Secretary shall prescribe all necessary regulations for leasing, preserving and developing said saline lands and mineral springs, such regulations to be subject to revision by Congress.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. LEASING PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. HOWARD called up the proposed amendment to the Constitution. The pending question was upon the following amendment, proposed vesterday by Mr. Doolittle, as a substitute for the ascord section:

After the consus to be taken in the year 1876, and each succedding cassus, representatives small be appointed among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number in each State of male electors over twenty-one years of age, qualified by the laws thereof to choose members of the most numerous branch of its Legislature, and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to the value of the real and personal taxable property situate in each State, not belonging to the State or the United States.

Mr. Por AND took the floor. He commonwed by severals.

y L. Nowell of Nash nice for Fifth District of Ennesses:

W. Smill of Springfield, for Kighth District of Ellisons.

W. Smill of Springfield, for Kighth District of Ellisons.

B. Acceptancy, Collector of Internal Revenue for Thrift of all Massachusetts. James W. Dunn of Indians, to be it for the Creek Indians.

W. Samisorrow, Tuesday, June 5, 1866.

W. Samisorrow, Tu

Mr. STEWART said he would briefly explain Ue reason why he should vote for the pending proposition, though it was known that it was not the one of which he was originally in favor of. It was a better plan than he expected would be agreed upon, and might yet lead to a general would be agreed upon, and might yet lead to a general

Mr. Howe stated the reasons why he should vote for the amendment of Mr. Doohithe. He would also vote for the amendment of Mr. Doohithe. He would also vote for the report of the Committee of Fifteen. He then discussed at much length a resolution for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States, ofered by him in January last, and afterward reviewed the different sections of the pending resolution. The President's policy, he said, was that although the Southern people were not not to make laws at home, they are fit and must be allowed to send Representatives here to participate a making laws for the United States. By his proclamation appointing Provisional Governors the President had trampled the constitutions of the Southern States under foot. He made virtually new States out of them. In the listory of the Executive efforts to reconstruct these States many very noticeable facts were found. He (Howe) had been profoundly interested in looking over the journal of these Executive efforts to make loyal States out of Rede comminments. It was a difficult enterprise. Mr. Hewe then reviewed several of the proclamations issued by the Prositional Governors in the Southern States the Such States and the proposition of a previous term of enlistment; and when any soldier realists immediately, or within inter days of the chief year of his enlistional jear of his enlistment; and the chief year of his enlistional jear of his enlistment; and when any soldier realists immediately, or within inter days of his enlistment; and when any soldier realists immediately, or within inter days of his enlistment; and when any soldier realists immediately, or within inter days of his enlistment; and difficult in the realist of the sential such part of his enlistment; and when any soldier realists immediately, or within inter days of his enlistment; and when any soldier realists immediately or within inter days of his enlistment; and difficult in the realist and when any soldier realists immediately or within inter days of the miversal suffrage. icy, he said, was that although the Southern people were not fit to make laws at home, they are fit and must be allowed to send Representatives here to participate a making laws for the United States. By his proclamation appointing Provisional Governors the President had trampled the constitutions of the Southern States under foot. He made virtually new States out of them. In the fistory of the Executive efforts to reconstruct these States nany very noticeable facts were found. He (Howe) had been profoundly interested in looking over the journal of these Executive efforts to make loyal States out of Rebel communities. It was a difficult enterprise. Mr. Hewe then reviewed several of the proclamations issued by the Provisional Governors in the South, doing so, as he said, to show that in the reorganization of the Southern States the principle of State rights was entirely ignored, and everything was done by the authority and order of the Federal Government.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into Executive ession, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to provide for the survey and sale of lands of the United States, containing gold, silver, and other minerals, and for the assaying and coinage of such minerals, which was read twice and recommitted.

THE NEW-YORK AND MONTANA IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

COMPANY.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the vote by which the Senate bill, to enable the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands not now in market, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, was reconsidered and the bill

Committee on Public Lands, was reconsidered and the bill came before the House for its action.

Mr. Holms explained the bill. The necessity for it arose from the fact that the public lands in Montana, not being surveyed, no more than 160 acres of land could be taken up by preeimptors, and this Company, organized under the laws of New-York, and not without the sassage of the bill, obtain sufficient woodland to carry on the business of smelting and manufacturing iron. There was no grant of land asked for, but simply that the Company may select 20 sections of land under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. ASHLEY (Ohio) introduced a bill to aid in establishing a line of Traction engines and wagons, from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.

Mr. MOULTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to lend the hely managers of the fair for soldiers' and sailors' orphans, American flags to decorate the Fair buildings in Washington. On motion of Mr. FARQUIAR the House non

in the Senate amendment for the relief of Goodrich and Cornish for carrying the mails from Boise City to Idaho City, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

Cornish for carrying the mails from Boise City to Idaho City, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

BUCATION IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Select Committee on Education, reported a substitute to the bill to establish a department of education at the City of Washington.

Mr. DONNELLY addressed the House in support of the bill. He claimed that with the Rebellion the mition was born into a new life. The Southern people had sought for years to overthrow the Government, and they could not be trusted to administer it unless measures were taken to provide against the dangers of the future. Slavery was destroyed, but the ignorance which was its consequence remained. That must be destroyed, or the pation must be raised to the level of citizens. This could only be done by education. The white man of the South must also be educated, for he can only become loyal as he becomes intelligent. This must be the most intelligent as well as the most energetic and industrious people in the world. In France, Prussia, Austria and Russia, provision had been made for public education for the nation. The United States alone, while its Government rested solely on the intelligence of the people, had done nothing. All this had been left to the States, and the Rebellion had been the consequence. The ignorance of the South, if not removed, would cause other rebellicus. Civilization was simply education. A republican government was the result of both, and could not exist without both. Two distinct policies were established 2009 years ago—the one in New-England, the other in Virginia. They had traveled over the world. One was the policy of popular education, the other that of popular ignorance. He compared the condition of the North in point of industry, happiness, virtue and prosperity, with that of the South. Mercy, justice, intelligence, patrotism and religion would follow in its train. Upon this foundation might be built up, in the course of many years, an institution greater than that of which Bacon dranned—the greatest unive

tion of the South. It was the very least that could be done in justice to the great interests involved.

Mr. Roomes (N. Y.) opposed the bill as looking to the establishment of another Federal Bureau for the purpose of carrying out particular views of philanthropy. In that respect he regarded it as no better and no more constitutional than the Freedmen's Bureau. He was content to leave education to the States, cities and towns without any dependence where a Perlocal Bureau. He denied that the people of the South were uneducated; but, even if the masses were uneducated, it was not they who were responsible for the Rebellion, but it was the educated chases who were responsible for it.

The morning hour having expired as Mr. Rogers closed his remarks, the bill went over till to-morrow.

late the pay of soldiers of the army.

Mr. DAVIS (N. Y.) addressed the House in opposition to
the bill, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Rogers
(N. J.)

Mr. Rousseau (Ky.) took exception to some remarks of
Mr. Rogers, which he considered too highly calogistic of
the officers of the Regular Army and correspondingly disparaging of the officers of the volunteer service. He denounced this as a slander and misrepresentation which he
could not hear anywhere without repelling.

Mr. Rogers asked the gentleman from Kentucky whether
he was a graduate of West Point?

Mr. Rogers intimated that the was not.

Mr. Rogers intimated that that accounted for the position the gentleman took.

Mr. ROGERS infilmated that that accounted for the position the gentleman took.

Mr. ROUSSEAU said it was not necessary for him to have
ever seen West Point to know the efficiency of the voluntteer army. That volunteer army had put down the Rebellion, and would have done it if there had not been a
West Pointer in the country. It would have done so as
well without West Point as with it.

Mr. ROGERS said, in an undertone, that he did not
believe it.

Mr. Rogers said, in an undertone, that he did not believe it.

Mr. Rousseau protested that it was not of the least importance to him what the gentleman from New-Jersey did or did not believe. He did not think that he (Rogers) knew enough to have any belief about it, or if he did, he certainly could not inform the House on the subject. Who were the officers who had drilled and trained the volunteer force? Not Regular officers, but officers of Volunteers. He had hoped that the gentleman from New-Jersey could have assailed the bill without assailing the volunteer force of the Nation. As one of the volunteers he repelled the assault upon them, and if he was a West Pointer, he would repel it all the more strongly.

Mr. ROGERS asked leave to reply to Mr. Rousseau, but Mr. Schenck absolutely declined to yield.

Mr. ROGERS, however, succeeded in making himself heard in a declaration that the gentleman (Rousseau) totally misrepresented him, and that the object was to place him (Rogers) before the country in a false position.

Mr. SCHENCK insisted that he would not yield the floor to the gentleman from New-Jersey, and the Speaker protempore (Orth) harmering lustily in order to induce Mr. Rogers to resume his scat.

Mr. Rogers to resume his scat.

Mr. Rogers to resume his scat.

tempore (Orth) hammering lustily in order to induce Mr. Rogers to resume his gest.

Mr. Rogers appealed to Mr. Schenck to allow him three minutes for explanation.

Mr. SCHENCK utterly refused to do so.

Mr. Rogers then declared in a loud voice, which the Speaker's hammer was unable to drown, that all he had got to say was that the charges against him were false.

The discussion of the bill was continued by Messrs. Thayer, Dumont and Schenck.

The House then seconded the previous question, and proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. The onl was passed.

The following are the provisions of the bill as amended as passed:

The following are the provisions of the bill as smeach as passed:

Be it enacted. That, from and after the 30th day of September hext, instead of pay, allowances and encoluments of every kind, except as bereinafter provided, the following shall be the yearly compensation of all officers of the army of the UnitedStates, of the several grades respectively: Of a General, shall be the yearly compensation of all officers of the army of the UnitedStates, of the several grades respectively: Of a General, when commanding a geographical military division, embracing two or more departments or of a separate army actually in the field and engaged in allitary department or division in the field, as geographical military department or division in the field, etc., when commanding a military department, army or division in the field, or on service as Chief of a Bureau, \$5,500, when commanding a brigade, or on other duty, \$5,000, of a Colonel, when commanding a brigade or military post, \$3,000, of a Colonel, when commanding a brigade or military post, \$3,000, of a Lientenant. Colonel, when commanding a prigade or military post, \$3,000, of a Capatan, \$3,000; of a Chapatan, \$3,000; of a Chapatan

as in excess over 60 days, except when such absence from duty is occasioned by sickness or wounds received while in the line of duty.

Sec. 3. That in lieu of the additional ration which was allowed to commissioned officers of the line and staff, there shall be allowed and paid to every commissioned officer lo per cent on his yearly pay for each full and complete term of five years continuous and faithful service as such officer, and this in in creased graduate compensation shall be allowed in the case of any officer or soldier of volunteers who may be commissioned in the Regular Army to include the time during which he tams served honorably and faithfully as a volunteer.

Sec. 4. That Surgeons, Chaplains, military storekey, sers and other officers and persons having by law assignated or declared rank, shall be paid according to the tank which they hold by law.

Sec. 5. That forests is the state of the tank which they

Mr. STEWART said he would briefly explain the reason United States, shall continue the same as provided by the act

SEC. 8. That the allowance now made by law to officers

SEC. 8. That the allowance now made by law to officers traveling under orders, where transportation is not furnished in kind, shall be increased to 10 cents per mile.

SEC. 9. That when it is necessary to employ soldiers as artificers or laborers in the construction of permanent military works, public roads or other constant labor of not less than 10 days duration in any case, they shall receive in addition to their regular pay the following additional compensation:
Therefore enlisted men working as artificers, and non-commissioned officers employed as overseers of such work, not exceeding an overseer for every 20 men, 35 cents per day, and enlisted men employed as laborers 20 cents per day, and enlisted men employed as laborers 20 cents per day. But such working party shall only be authorized on the written order of a commanding officer. This allowance of extra pay is not to apply to the troops of the Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The efficiency was purchase from the Departments.

apply to the troops of the Eagineer and Ordnauce Departments.

Siz. 10. That officers may purchase from the Departments the same amount of subsistence and fuel as they are now permitted by law to draw in kind or commute, at antiform prices to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of War, not exceeding the average actual cost of the same, exclusive of transportation, upon their certificate that it is for their own tase or the use of their families: and nothing in this act contained shall affect the right of officers to use without charge public barracks, or quarters, or buildings hired for their use in accordance with the laws and regulations now in force.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The next business in order was the joint resolution reported by Mr. Bingham from the Reconstruction Committee, on Feb. 26, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Bingham, it was indefinitely postponed because the Constitutional Amendment, already adopted by the House, covered the same ground.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The next business in order was the bill reported by Mr.

Kelly (Pa.) on March 3, to authorize the Secretary of the
Navy to accept League Island, in the river Delaware, for
naval purposes. e SPEAKER stated that this bill would continue before

The SPEAKER stated that this bin would continue service the House until disposed of.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. SPAULDING from the Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation, made a report which was agreed to. GOLD SALES.

GOLD SALES.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the House resolution of the 28th of May, in reference to the amount of gold sold since May I, 1866, on account of the Government.

Laid on the table.

Laid on the table.

COMPENSATION OF AN OFFICER.

Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.) presented the petition of Mrs.

Catherine N. Croft, asking compensation for the services of her late husband during the war. Referred to the Com-At 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE TURF. The American Derby at Paterson.

HOW IT CONTRASTS WITH THE BRITISH DERBY. The Sweepstakes race for Three Years old horses, which came off at Paterson. New Jersey, yesterday, has been ambitiously called by its patronizers, The American Derby. That this name is appropriate to the race, is scarcely perceptible to its most sanguine attendants. The British Derby is a national festival, where the animal appetites of the British people find meat, and their traditional mercenary propensities opportunity. The popular tastes in this country are otherwise interested. We follow a conflict of opinions with more ardor than a match with borses, and bet our largest "piles" upon the result of an election. While it is said that we are a very practical nation, devoted to no pageants of howand grotesque fables, it is also in our fense that we are not quite so foolish as to turn in great masses on occasions which have no possible historic significance, and which, though they may be venerable abroad, tionable social influence. Our ancestor were not fox-hunters. tionable social influence. Our ancestor were not tox-nutters, nor bar jumpers. They did not make a solemn entry of their colts, a little while after foaling, depositing at the same time £50, that three years subsequently, by diligent training, they might run them a mile and a half for a "sweepstake." They field them on grass and fodder, put them to a plow, and when occasion required, after the manner of Israel Putnam, turned them directly out of the plow into the cavalry service and rode off to the defense of the country.

SOCIAL ATTENDANCE AT THE AMERICAN DERBY. This is not said to the disparagement of the Paterson races, which are very well conducted, and which resterday in particular, were attended by a most orderly and obliging populace. But the attendance was very small—not beyond three thousand—and showed how very little interest, under the best circumstances, attend a really ambitious horse-race in America.

It is worthy of remark that the horse-race never became

Napoleon was inaugurated, with bastard adventurers like the Duke de Moray as Court tavorites; and it is also extraordinary that with a greater "rowdy" element in America than is of the nag Merril that he strides. As this and these, clumped possessed by any nation on the globe, these same "rowdies" with slow undulations together, moving against the dark green ments. While Base-Ball and Billiards are recognized over the entire Republic, Prize-Fighting, advantaging itself of a tremendous national effervescence, became insignificant with Heenan, and not even the transportation of Mr. Ten Brock's stable to England took over a hatfull of Americans to see

It is therefore idle to expect a great annual Derby Ro be established immediately in the environs of New-York. The British Derby has a stable antiquity of at least 40 years. The most beteredox of our May anniversaries can gather a greater crowd than the 45 entries on the Paterson track, and the very fact of the name of this particular race being im ported, shows how little essential nationality the "flat" race has in this country. We read the British accounts of their Oaks and Epsou meetings as we road of the celebration of the Emperor's Féte, the Roman Carnival, or the Wedding of the Adriatic in Venice. But The London Spectator's censure of this year's Derby, copied in half the newspapers of America, shows how vast a public deprecates the rendezrousing of a great capital around a horse-track.

TROTTING AND BUNNING RACES. Prevising, again, that in these remarks we do not mean to

eproach the friends of the Paterson Races, who behaved yesterday most excellently, and who enjoyed very rationally the closely-contested and even exciting heats which marked three several races, some further useful analogy between the British Derby and its American imitation may be instituted. In this country we are, in point of equine education, a nation of trotters. We train our best matching animals to take the same galt upon the track as upon the high-road, and our trotting nags have attained a rate of speed equaled by none in the world. In England the system of running horses has long en in vogue, and the rival systems of trotting and running have here adherents of much ardor. Long Island is the rendezvon of the trotters, and they are vigorous opponents of the Paterson and Hoboken races, where horses are run almost altogether. But on Long Island, the looseness of the laws, the proximity of base people, and the avarice of the turfmen, have made the Union and the Fashion courses resorts for thimble tiggers, the tandems of Cyprians, and the half-nude spectacles of the Chariot races, while at Paterson the removed situation, the better discretion of the sporting people, and the rigid enforcement of New-Jersey laws by the Junius Brutuses of that classic peninsula, have made a day at the races there pleasurable and secure.

LONG ISLAND TRACKS VERSUS PATERSON. Compared to yes erday's politeness and sobriety, some orgies on Long Island that we remember, were absolute de-liriums: the shrill scream of women unsexed, replying to the coarse and public endearments of men who could not live if women were not base; the Pahel of curses that rose like a waterspout when the horses thundered down the home stretch, and the horrible congregation of destitute and abused faces, in whose shadows the sleekness and gentleness of the racers passed like beauty down the shambles.

Whichever system may be the best, therefore, the runners

have the certificate of character. They made of yesterday a superb entertainment, and to this we shall come after a minute THE SCENE AT PATERFON. Paterson is a more excellent site for great races than Epsom-It is only fifteen miles from New-York, and Epsom Downs are

eighteen from London. The panorama at Paterson is scarcely so extensive, but the country is very fresh, and in the vicinity are natural elements which make a day at the track pictorial. Two miles away, the most beautiful cataract within 200 miles of New-York, tumbles into a peculiarly wild and profound valley; a river, to which the Upper Tnames is not co parable, passes close to the road between New York and the track for almost the entire distance. The track itself is not made of turf as at Epsom, nor shelving inward but is a track of clay, carefully laid and graded and it makes a part of the side of a bold range of wooded hills, covered with apple orchards, and rocks, and oaks, and there are further visias of other and holder hills, which make the scene from the truck enclosure quite retired and sylvan. No spirituous liquors are sold within or without the place. The seen from the track enclosure quite retired and sylvan. No SEC 5. That for age in kind shall be allowed and drawn by Dimuned officers for horses actually kept by them at the place where they are on duty. That the pay and allowance of all near commissioned officers and collisted men, in the army of the for whom they have a donjon and incorrantible judges. Ill

fares it with the foreigner who spoils ye Jersey man, or playeth capers in ye public place t EXTERIOR SCENES.

The slab-sided Patersonian ponies, before the gates, were in the enstedy of Jersey stagemen, mindful of their half-dollars and glad that there was law. No gaming tables nor monte-stoppages diverted verdant people. Within there was a most respectable attendance, but few leading turf people were pres-ent. We noticed the Hon. Zeb. Ward of Kentucky, Ben. Bruce of Lexington, Price McGrath of New Orleans, T. B. Read of New York, and Col. McDaniel of Richmond, Va. The only equipage attracting much attention was the four-horse dray of Leonard Jerome. Underwood, the "pool" maker, had a stand next to the judges, where he dec constantly and cheerily. This gentleman simply takes bets on the several horses, lumps them, gives them to the winner, and shaves the pool two per cent. He made \$12,000 a week or two ago by this simple system of banking and brokerage.

THE FIRST RACE. Prior to the Derby, which was the great attraction, a spirited and well-contested race was run between four horses for a premium of \$250. The favorite was a beautiful bay called Arcola, but owing to the splendid management of a negro, Malone, who rode Richmond, the latter horse won the last two heats in 1:52; and 1:55, though the shortest heat was won by Arcola in 1:515. The latter was ridden by Littlejohn, who

The track was very heavy, and at one time rain fell.

Nothing serious ensued, however, and the great event of the day came duly on. THE DERBY RACE.

Now the bugle brays very vigorously, and into the track come through the wickets all manner of nags, with a prof sion of lockeys, little and big, in light colors, whose whips sion of jockeys, little and big. in light colors, whose wallys hang in reserve, switching but little, and whose skull-caps give them the semblance of armed knights cut down to the half shell. The grooms afe quite boay with walking these mags to and fro as if they wanted them by much pacing to come to the true contemplative spirit, and understand directly that they were to acquire resoluteness and discretion. They carry up the saddles to the judges' stand to be weighed, and very trifling saudles they are, about large enough to give perch to a Barbary monkey, while the judges and the jockeys look grave as Autump, as if riding three-year olds were indeed the summan bonum of life. As for the nace themselves they are to the fully developed horse very much what pupples which subsist on new milk, and fall over carpet-tacks, are to the fully-developed dogs. They are bollow-flanked and seem sliced across the rump, and there is a magnificent failing-in about them which with older beasts would indicate shoe-pegs in the oats. They have got speed, no doubt, but the perspective is that of towel-racks and clothes-horacs, and they seem to look through inordinately great eyes, though, when you leave out their upper bodies and giance at their keen. little limbs, you see reason for speed. Limbs that bend like rattan, yet clamped with knees of brass, and shod with feet that have the perch of the deer's, lifting and falling like your dancingmaster's, as if they could walk on paper yet stave in the very crust of the world.

It is brighter in the sky when they appear, and the breathings that you take are more genial and summary. There is an in-creased hum, and bustle, and cry about the pool-maker's stand, though the pools are of small consequence, not averaging above fifty or a hundred each; still Underwood carries on his trade vociferously and full of cheerful badinage: "Now, gentlemen, who is for the next pool? You cry your

wager and choose your 'orse"
"Seventy dollars!" from a gentleman with barred orange

"Seventy dollars" from a general wavelet sack, and a hant fastidiously descrated with craps in memory of nobody.

"Seventy dollars" says Mr. Underwood; "and who comes "Twenty-five dollars " from a person around the sable roots of whose mustache the white hairs tell the secret of his barber. Springing he is, like an old actor playing high comedy, but the crows have perched around his eyes these 20 years.

"Only \$25" says Mr. Underwood, "and nine 'esses in the

field. And who is next?" This is a bronchial person of much weariness of address, who seems betting against eternity, which has perpetually swindled him. He has his arms folded, like a man prepared for any reverse, though his gold seal is very massive, a

says, feebly: Fifteen dollars !" So they cry out the sums they wage, and the merry gentle man who checks them all has an infinite graciousness and humor, which would make ruin stoical and suicide a trite alter-

Again the bugle blows; again; and the horses are ranging themselves against the half mile post, far across the track, whither they are followed by anxious opera glasses, while the

cries ring out successively:
"A hundred to forty on Alexander's stable!"

Thenty to fifty Ulrica wins it!"
"Ten to fifty on Lapwing!"
"Even that Lapwing comes in third!"
It is far around the track, yet we can see the cluster of gay caps and jackets, and the oft-excursions to and fro with the mags, that they may be induced to keep well together, so as to make a staunch start. The beautiful and favorite sorrels of Alex-ander with Merril the most admired, obeying their jockeys so

dutifully, stand to the bit like ardor Christianized, while Ulrica's light bay looks black across the distance, and Remorsa, verying his name, is froncesome and full of fire. Covering as they do only a point in the eye, one hardly feels what energies this gay and moving glimpse contains, of things for a moment only subject, which shall directly flash into action, and make the separate winkfulls of the witness tremendons with motion. Among them all the ebony face of Malones to whom the recent share of victory brought no exultation, as he cleared the stand with Richmond, rests stolidly, oblivious of regard, rocking forward in his tiny saddle, regardful only with slow undulations together, moving against the dark greet foliage, make the eyes painful to note them, there is all at once a great bound and absence: three abreast, and three others in long following trail, and three again in a separate se-ries further behind, they clear the half-mile pole like a fortuity of shadows, and come like silent phantoms round the turn, every rider with hollow neck and head thrust darklingly for ward, and eyes yet invisible, but whose balls we feel to be rolled up in poised apprehension, and anecs turned tightly in and spors hinged on cyclashes. In and out, closing up and receding, blood and pluck and lash and silence driving every straining thing, they sweep down the home-stretch in the splendid exultation of release, a heap of plumages and boofs, ill as they nearer, flercer come, we hear the long seconds of simultaneous reverberation, and see the white eyeballs of men and steeds, till they fing themselves across the judge's stand like a confused and rapid kaleldoscope—color, and life, and

It was Enchantress that crossed us first, maintaining the lead as in the beginning, with Ulrica at her neck, and Merril, ridden like death by Malone, at her middle, Remorse and Lap-wing at her flank, Satinstone, Watson's, King Lear and Hard Tack thinning off.

So round the third quarter they go, in less focalization wearying away at the trail, but the four greater energies wearying away at the train, but the four greater energies holding yet well together. Enchantresa's head just protruding beyond the sorrel's nose, and Remorse and Ulrica hurled together as if fusing their two souls to make one victory. They make the mile, so, shadowy and echoless as before, till Remorse. with a great spring, wins the second place. Enchantress falling desperately third, and held hard by Ulrica; and thus they make the sharp curve of the sixth quarter, and come tumbling down the Home Stretch.

THE HOME STRETCH.

We only see these five, all bright and galloping, with strides that are again of long and powerful audibility. Again the lockeys bending low, the spurs hard set, the whips raised, the riders rocking as if assistants in propulsion, and all the reins cruelly urging to more tremendous effort. They reel, but it is forward; they sway drunkenly and dizzily, but the hoofs are sure; the slim equine necks reach forward, the ears lie close, there is a great shout in the air to give them clamorous encouragement; and with this dazzle and mists of blinding colors and furious speed we only catch the black, pinched face of the negro, Malone, lighted with swollen eyes like ivory and blood, and know that he who won the earlier race is also the winn r of the Derby for 1866!

TIME AND ORDER. This is the order of the arrival, after the mile and a half traversed:

This, considering the heavy track, is excellent time to make, and the really splendid riding of the negro was commended in all quarters, while be paid no more attention to it all than if he had been Marius in the ruins of Carthage, but walked away with his saddle like a somnambulist.

CITY NEWS. ACCIDENT .- Elizabeth Norton, 23 years of age, a

entive of Ireland, fell from the second story window of the house No. 5 Jersey-st, last night about 10 o'clock, and severely injured her spine. She was taken to Bellevue Hos-pital.

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open

to the public, enlarged and haproved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 8 to 9 p. m.; Ladies, 16 to 12 s. m. Sundays: Gents, 6 to 12 s.

MUCH WEAR AND MANY WASHINGS.

I am broasined with a variety of Sewing Mechines, and, while ready to do justice to al. I greatly prefer your—which I have used for more than three years. Very slight instruction and ingeneity are required to use it. The needle is short and straight, consequently not liable to bend or break. If ancre misses a stitch, and makes a firm, even seem. I have used it on every kind of cloth, from cheate lace to beary woolen, and find its work perfectly satisfactory in all cases. Appear more was and hand has hallow the structure attains for many many many many appearance of the property of the property of the structure attains of the property of the propert

THE BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH is in operation at appointed and surprised.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION .- In the general exedus

The Fenians are creating a great commotion in Can-ada and classelver, outsethatsading which all Orocers are relling KERYS EAST INDIA COFFER at 20 Cents per pound. Wholesele Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

Passengers Arrived. FROM TABLE BAY-In bark Philippine-Mr. and Mrs. Penbeds and child Mrs. Pringle, Mr. Pringle, Miss Pringle, Geo, Hemming.

Latest Ship News. Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED.

Bark Morart (Bresn.), Bastjer, Bastnen 31 days, with mdes, and 305 pass, to Charles Luling & Co. May 11, off Foir Island, saw ship Prince Albert, bound W; 36th, in lat & 26, long, 88 99, saw steamhip Atalanta, hence for London.

Bark Seventeenth of May (Norw.), Ditlefsen, Bordsaux 40 days, with mdes, to order.

Bark Persententh of May (Norw.), Ditlefsen, Bordsaux 40 days, with mdes, to order.

Bark Parlinghine (of London), Pow, Table Bay, C. G. H., 48 days, wood, &c., to C. J. & F. W. Cagrill.

Schr. Frances, Peckard, Philadelphia for Consesset.

Schr. Leccadia, Kelly, Salem, with mdes, to R. W. Ropes & Co.

WIND—At unset, Sch. libb.

WIND-At sunset, SE, light.

SAILED

Steamship Stratega.

MEMORANDA.

The French frighte Jean But has come to mehor in Quarantine.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Greenwich and Murray etc., where you will find Teas. Coffees, Fish, Flour and everything eric obseque than any store in New York. One price house.

DATERSON RACES-SECOND DAY.

Lady Dan Bryan, * Your:
It. Spears.
FOURTH RACE.—Selling race for #300, cf all ages, Il mile dash.
Zeb Ward enters b. c. Buckbaildas, 4 years, #500.
P. C. Bush enters b. f. Silkstone, 4 years, #500.
F. Morris enters gr. h. Throgance, fr. 5 years, #1000.
J. S. Watson enters ch. g. Aldebaran, 6 years, #600.
D. McDaniels enters ch. g. by Arlington, 5 years, #600.
Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. can direct to the Course at II and I ig a. m.; returning when the races are every.
R. B. CHISWELL, Secretary.

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WANDPOLD FORMS, ULCERS, CANCERS, STPHILIS, SALT RHEUM, &C. It acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDSETS and DIGESTIVE ORGANS. A most powerful Vitalizing Agent and RESTORATIVE Circulars free. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., N. Y., and by GRACE'S

CELEBRATED SALVE Works like magic on SORES, BURNS, CUTS, WOUNDS, CHIL-BLAINS, CHAPPED HANDS, INFLAMMATION, &c., &c., taking

out the screness, and healing the parts in a very short time. Only 25 cents a bex : by mail for 35 cents. J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st.

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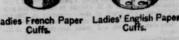
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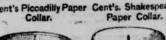
















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Cents. English Paper

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BELOW.
Ship City of Montreal, Daggett from Gissgow April 26.
Ship May Queen, Mundt, Cardiff April 13.

June 2. in lat. 40 12, long, 68 47, brig Lilly, from Sunderland for lew York, 39 days out.

GO to MACFARLAND'S Book Store, corner G Twenty-third at and Broedway, there you will find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old Standard Works and, Mo. choice English, French and Society Stationery.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple Chase. A hundress for all ages, of \$750. About three miles, with twenty-screen maps.
Zigzag 191 pounds; Naunde Creddock; 161 pounds; Boscoe, 143 pounds. General Williams, 149 pounds.
No vehicles admitted to the field until after this day.
SECOND RACE.—The Underwood. Gift of \$250, for all ages.

SECOND RACE.—The Underwood. Gift of \$300, for all ages. Den mile death.

Zeb. Ward edsth. Exp. by Knight of St. George, dam by Albion, 4 years: F. Morris enters gr. b. Wroys, eck. Jr., 5 years; J. W. Weidon enters b. c. Luther, 4 years; J. Handyke enters cb. h. War Beshard, 6 years; M. H. Sanford enters b. f. Det. 3 years; D. McDatiels enters ch. c. by Moblegan, dam by Boston 4 years. D. McDatiels enters ch. c. by Moblegan, dam by Boston 4 years. D. McDatiels enters ch. c. by Moblegan, dam by Boston 4 years. D. Handels enters by J. Hunter cuters b. h. Kentneky, 5 years: E. fined ker cuters b. f. Lady Dan Bryant, 4 years; M. H. Sanford enters b. m. Namie Butler, 5 years.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling race for \$300, cf. all ages, 11 mile dash.